

Sommaire

Astana starts constructing Zoo in 2015.....	2
Australia Zoo in the right over tiger attack.....	3
Seoul zookeeper injured in tiger attack	3
Lettre sur les accidents	4
Poser over panda costs	5
India bans dolphin shows but what about other less 'intelligent' species?	7
The plight of the African elephant	10
Pocatello Zoo Keeper Helps Enrich Vietnam Zoos	12
Zoos rethink role as matchmaker for endangered species	14
Giant panda gives birth at US National Zoo.....	16

Propositions d'articles :

<http://www.eturbonews.com/38772/plight-african-elephant>

[Breeding blow as Australian panda passions run low](#)

[Giant panda gives birth at US National Zoo](#)

[ANA to buy 49% in Myanmar's Asian Wings Airways: source](#)

[Zoos rethink role as matchmaker for endangered species](#)

[Poser over panda costs](#)

[RM1.5 mil a year for upkeep of pandas](#)

[China zoo that disguised dog as lion closes](#)

en.tengrinews.kz/show_and_style/Astana-starts-constructing-Zoo-in-2015-24351/

Tiré du Tengri News, le 29/11/2013

Astana starts constructing Zoo in 2015

Astana (Kazakhstan) is going to start constructing a Zoo in 2015, Tengrinews reports citing the capital's Akimat (Municipal Authorities). The administration told Tengrinews that construction of the Zoo would start in 2015 and take 29 months (almost 2.5 years).

49 different species of animals will be presented in the Zoo, mainly from North America, South America and Africa. Each animal pavilion will have a special regulated climate.

The Zoo will occupy an area of half a square kilometer, with various facilities for animals constructed at the area of 28 square meters.

The Zoo's annual capacity will make 60 thousand visitors. It will employ 287 people. The cost of the project is estimated at \$158.5 million.

LLP Project Construction Company is the project's designer. The feasibility study for the Zoo has already been made and the design specifications and estimates are underway.

Résumé :

Construction d'un zoo sur 2,5 hectares, avec 60 000 entrées par an et 286 personnes qui y travaillent. Ça paraît bizarre, au niveau du nombre d'employés !

<http://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2013/11/28/3900707.htm?site=sunshine>

Tiré de l'ABC Sunshine Coast, le 28 novembre 2013

Australia Zoo in the right over tiger attack The industry body which regulates zoos across Queensland believes Australia Zoo staff acted appropriately during this week's tiger attack.

A review of Australia Zoo's risk assessment procedures have begun after one of its senior staff was mauled by a Sumatran tiger. The tiger turned on 30-year-old Dave Styles, biting into his neck and shoulder. He currently remains in a serious but stable condition in the Royal Brisbane Hospital.

Queensland Zoo and **Aquarium Association** president Al Mucci told ABC's Mary-Lou Stephens that Australia Zoo acted correctly.

"With any interactive programs be it a koala or a tiger, we want guests to get an up-close experience and we want the best for animals and it's a balancing act of providing strong procedures," he said.

"If you look at that **footage**, Australia Zoo acted quickly and professionally when the tiger bit the handler."

Mr Mucci says each member of the association (which includes Australia Zoo) must go through full accreditation.

"We have an accreditation where industry colleagues go to the zoo and make an assessment and go through the procedures to make sure that the zoo is meeting best practise.

"I'm confident that Australia Zoo is well above what the minimum requirements are.

"The process has a welfare and safety focus and if zoos aren't meeting those standards we ask the reasons why and give them time to meet those standards."

Tiger attack or tiger play? Mr Mucci says if the tiger really wanted to hurt the handler, the handler wouldn't be alive.

"If that tiger really wanted to hurt that keeper, that keeper wouldn't be here today.

"Tigers are an apex predator and clearly it was a playful act or over excited tiger."

He says if recommendations are found after the investigation, they will be implemented by Australia Zoo and others.

"Whatever new measures need to be implemented and if that's the recommendation, then they will be implemented by Australia Zoo and any other institutions that has interactive programs.

"That's if changes are needed," he concluded.

All tiger shows at the zoo are currently suspended.

Résumé :

D'après les personnes proches du zoo, les procédures lors de l'incident avaient été respectées. Si le tigre avait vraiment voulu attaqué, le dresseur seait sans doute mort, or il est juste blessé ce qui montre que le tigre surement seulement voulu jouer. Les spectacles avec les tigres sont pour le moment suspendus.

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/yonhap-news-agency/131124/seoul-zookeeper-injured-tiger-attack>

Tiré du global post, le 24 novembre 2013

Seoul zookeeper injured in tiger attack

SEOUL, Nov. 24 (Yonhap) -- A zookeeper was seriously injured after being attacked by a tiger at Seoul Zoo on the southern **outskirts** of the capital on Sunday, police and zoo officials said.

Commentaire [Z1]: Séquence / Image

Commentaire [Z2]: Périphérie

The ill-fated employee, identified only as Shim, was taken to a nearby hospital and is in serious condition after being mauled by a three-year-old Siberian male tiger, which escaped from its indoor playground and was sitting in a corridor used by zookeepers, the officials said.

Commentaire [Z3]: Infortuné

Commentaire [Z4]: Maltraiter / Malmené

The 52-year-old Shim, who was bitten in the neck and found lying on the floor shortly after 10 a.m., still remains unconscious at the nearby Hallym University Medical Center, they said.

No other injury was reported, they added, as zoo officials rushed to the scene and managed to force the tiger back into its indoor playground at 10:38 a.m., they said. All ordinary zoo visitors were evacuated following the incident.

They didn't give any explanation on how the tiger got loose, only saying that an investigation is under way.

[Peter Dickinson - elvinhow@gmail.com](mailto:elvinhow@gmail.com)

Lettre sur les accidents

Dear Colleagues,

We have had two tiger 'incidents' this week. In both cases the keeper was bitten in the neck. In both cases the injured were hospitalised and remain so at the present time. In both cases I wish and hope that the injured make a speedy and full recovery.

Whereas there have been a number of updates from Australia we have heard nothing from Korea as yet. I have contacted Seoul Zoo but have had no reply as to how Mr. Shim is doing.

In both these incidents it was down to keeper error. In Seoul somebody left a cage door open. In Australia Zoo it was because the keepers were stupid enough to be in a cage with the tigers in the first place. I must have said it a hundred times....hands on with big cats it is always an accident waiting to happen. The really sad part of it is that it is never necessary to be in a cage with one of these animals in the first place. We really need to do away with the title 'big cat handler' once and for all.

Commentaire [Z5]: Dresseur

Playing with Lions and Tigers : I've heard all the arguments. I've read all the blurb and excuses and hype and rubbish. It really does need to stop. I don't doubt that the Australia Zoo staff acted appropriately and full credit to them. I also don't doubt that what they were doing was within the Australian zoo accreditation guidelines. Guidelines and accreditation for this unnecessary activity need to change. I also do know that there is a huge faction within Australian zoos who look upon this hands on activity in Australia Zoo and Dreamworld with disdain. I don't expect everyone to agree with me and no doubt I will have several anonymous emails as a result of what I have just said. I only ask that they use a spellchecker and cut out the curse words.

Commentaire [Z6]: Arguments

Commentaire [Z7]: Hyper médiatisation

Commentaire [Z8]: Dédain / Mépris

Commentaire [Z9]: Correcteur d'orthographe

Commentaire [Z10]: Malédiction

The wolf escape at Colchester was a real tragedy. No doubt we learn a lot more when the zoo completes its investigation. Having to shoot the wolves was sad but the zoo took the correct action. It is never an easy thing to do. I know, I have been in the same position. It is a funny thing about wolves though. There is a large number of people out there who think they have some sort of communion of the souls with these magnificent animals and when they get together with the nutters who claim to be experts there is no end of nonsense spouted forth. Dakari has a lot to answer for.

Commentaire [Z11]: Ame

Commentaire [Z12]: Timbré / Taré

Commentaire [Z13]: Jacasser / Cracher / Raconter

Why Did They Not Dart The Tiger?

Commentaire [Z14]: Flechette

Résumé :

Les accidents arrivés avec des tigres non pas lieu d'être, ce sont des erreurs. La décision prise sur le loup qui s'est échappé est une bonne décision compte tenu de l'incident.

14 Octobre 2013 : Article tiré du « Sun Daily » - <http://www.thesundaily.my/news/855490>

Poser over panda costs

How much will it cost Malaysia to lease the two pandas, Fu Wa and Feng Yi, from China for 10 years?

Segambut MP Lim Lip Eng said it will cost the Chiang Mai zoo in Thailand up to US\$1 million (RM3.22 million) to bring in another panda to join the one they have had since 2003.

He said it may cost Malaysia the same amount to bring in the two pandas from China, with the total bill for leasing the animals possibly totaling US\$2 million a year.

"As we are leasing two pandas for 10 years, the bill for leasing alone may come up to US\$20 million," he told a press conference.

Lim said a written reply to his question in parliament last Wednesday has left many questions unanswered, adding that the government is required to come clean on the matter.

He said the reply only stated the cost of building the exhibition area and the habitat in Zoo Negara for the pandas at RM24.9 million.

He said the government must reveal the "remaining costs", including the leasing fee, food, maintenance, and expenses for a specialized team to care of the pandas.

The government signed an agreement in June 2012 with the China Wildlife Conservation Association to lease the pandas to enhance tourism in Malaysia and to improve bilateral relations.

"I think it is a deliberate act to hide the other costs from the people as the lease is an exorbitant price," he said.

Lim also said that the statements he received from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment were contradictory to that given by Zoo Negara deputy director Muhammad Danial Felix on the issue of completion of the enclosure for the pandas.

He said the ministry had said in the statement that the enclosure will be completed by November, with the animals arriving by December.

However, Muhammad Danial was quoted in the press recently as saying the enclosure is only about 60% complete, with the pandas arriving on Jan 31, at the earliest.

Lim also said that the money would be better used to conserve local wildlife, such as the critically endangered Sumatran Rhinoceros.

22 octobre 2013 : RM1.5 mil a year for upkeep of pandas

Nearly RM1.5 million per year is estimated to be spent to care for the pair of giant pandas that will arrive here early next year.

A spokesman from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) said the amount will be for maintenance, food, as well as the training that Zoo Negara staff would have to undergo to care for the pandas, Feng Yi (female) and Fu Wa (male).

theSun reported on Oct 14 that Segambut MP Lim Lip Eng demanded that the government reveal the maintenance cost to be incurred to house the pandas here, claiming that it will cost Malaysia US\$20 million (RM64 million) to lease the pandas for 10 years.

The spokesman said Malaysia will also be contributing US\$1 million for each panda annually to China, which will go towards the Giant Panda Conservation Fund, and will facilitate research by both Malaysia and China for 10 years.

"This annual (contribution) is in line with the Aichi target 2010 (under the Convention on Biological Diversity) to prevent the extinction of this endangered species that only has a current population around 1600. Through this

Commentaire [Z15]: Frimer

Commentaire [Z16]: Louer

Commentaire [Z17]: Sujet / Question / Matière

Commentaire [Z18]: Subir / Eprouver

initiative, we will have the opportunity to enhance local expertise through technology transfer from China, especially in artificial insemination techniques, genetic and habitat studies.

"This programme will complement and act as an impetus in Malaysia's on-going efforts of conserving our own local species like the Malayan tiger, Sumatran rhinoceros and the Malayan tapir," the spokesman added.

The impending presence of the adorable pair of giant pandas is expected to boost the ecotourism sector and raise awareness among locals in conservation efforts worldwide, and indirectly encourage people to appreciate the uniqueness and importance of wildlife and biodiversity in Malaysia.

Résumé :

La location d'un Panda à la Chine revient de l'ordre de 1 millions \$US par panda par an (en Asie), soit 20 millions \$US sur 10 ans. Il faut ajouter à cela les frais d'aménagement de leur espace et les frais d'entretien (nourriture, soigneur, chauffage...). La question qui se pose alors : ne ferait-on pas mieux d'investir dans les espèces en voie de disparition locales tels que les Rhinocéros de Sumatra.

Références :

Chiang Mai zoo in Thailand

Zoo Negara in Malaysia

China Wildlife Conservation Association

Giant Panda Conservation Fund

14 Octobre 2013 : Article tiré du Firstpost.life - www.firstpost.com

India bans dolphin shows but what about other less 'intelligent' species?

Few contest the obvious privilege of intelligence in all walks of life. But what indeed is intelligence? And who decides how intelligent is intelligent enough? The decision of the **Central Zoo Authority (CZA)** to ban dolphinariums or marine parks, captive facilities where dolphin shows are organized, has not made big headlines. But this is a **bold** move that sends a clear signal to various states planning to set up dolphinariums for tourists. And, it is in keeping with the ban on use of animals in circuses.

Like most wildlife, cetaceans — marine mammals such as dolphins, whales and **porpoises** — have a history of poor longevity in captivity across the world. Zoos, however, keep a wide variety of wildlife in large numbers. One would think that the cetaceans drew special attention because captive dolphins are almost always made to perform. Most zoo animals serve only as exhibits.

But the CZA circular cites a curious justification. The authority doesn't want dolphins in zoos because scientists have found them to have "unusually high intelligence" and therefore they should be seen as "non-human persons and as such should have their own specific rights and is morally unacceptable to keep them captive for entertainment purpose."

This has raised certain dilemmas among conservationists. Ashish Kothari of Kalpavriksh, for example, summed it up in an online forum: "Perhaps it is a step towards the 'rights' of nature being recognised. However, the fact that this is happening only because dolphins have 'unusually high intelligence' and are 'persons' suggests that we are **willing to extend rights only to something or someone who is akin to us**. We are then leaving out most of nature, assuming that 'intelligence' here is used in the sense that we use it for ourselves, with various cognitive, predictive and reflective properties."

Dolphins have fascinated us ever since we learnt how much alike we are. These marine **wonders** are deeply social, cooperative and competitive, follow basic language, display 'culture' and pass on information to successive generations. Their body to brain size ratio is second only to that of humans. They are known to help fishermen in mutually beneficial fishing practices. But the species is under threat from growing fisheries that eat into its **prey** base and also kill individuals by **entangling** in fishing nets. Tourism is the other prime threat as both dolphin swims and dolphin shows are getting increasingly popular.

In 2010, the **Helsinki Group for cetaceans** was formed for **fostering** moral and legal change. Based on the principle of equal treatment of all persons, it affirmed that "all cetaceans as persons have the right to life, liberty and wellbeing", adding that, among other things, "no cetacean should be held in captivity or servitude" as they are not the "property of any State, corporation, human group or individual".

That is a noble call and India's decision shows that it is gaining international support. But 'intelligence' in nature can be complex. Even tiny organisms can achieve miracles far beyond humans. *Toxoplasma gondii* is an intracellular parasite that is flushed out in **cat stool** soon after its birth. Now it must return to a cat's stomach to complete its life cycle.

So, the devious protozoan enters the stomach of a rat that has **nibbled** at cat **dropping** and executes complex neurosurgery to make the host fearless of cats. The sooner the rat becomes cat food, the brighter the chances of the *Toxoplasma* to reach a cat's tummy and reproduce. The parasite also infects humans and is possibly responsible for the social menace of **rash** (read fearless) driving.

Primates, particularly chimpanzees, use several tools. **Beavers** are the world's best dam engineers. Tiny birds make nests with the skill and judgment of a master craftsman. Spiders spin **webs** more resilient than **stainless** steel. The social system of the bees is smoother than that of any species on earth. And no matriarchal society functions as well as the elephant's. Why, all animals manage to find their way back if moved from their habitat. Even a pea-brained crocodile covered 400 km in 20 days all around the northern tip of Australia to return to its territory.

Commentaire [Z19]: Effronté/impudent/osé/audacieux

Commentaire [Z20]: Monter

Commentaire [Z21]: Marsouin

Commentaire [Z22]: Prêt / Disposé

Commentaire [Z23]: Parenté / Semblable

Commentaire [Z24]: Merveilles

Commentaire [Z25]: Proie

Commentaire [Z26]: Emmêler / Enchevêtrer

Commentaire [Z27]: Placement en famille d'accueil

Commentaire [Z28]: Selle

Commentaire [Z29]: Grignoter

Commentaire [Z30]: Caca / Crotte

Commentaire [Z31]: Rougeur / Eruption cutanée

Commentaire [Z32]: Castor

Commentaire [Z33]: Toile d'araignée

Commentaire [Z34]: Inoxydable

All these species intrigue us. Yet, we set aside this “intelligence” as instinct even though we understand little about how they manage the impossible. At the still higher end of the spectrum, yet unable to fully decipher the grand scheme of nature that holds everything in fine balance, our bewilderment often seeks refuge in the supernatural.

Ultimately, it is about us. We want to save the panda because it is cute and the tiger for its charisma. The ugly crocodile or bat finds few defenders. We accept dolphins as intelligent because they accomplish a few things we too are capable of. That makes it a ‘person’ eligible for humane treatment. But we don’t have qualms confining other animal species in pathetic conditions in zoos across India. This people-like-us syndrome is probably our biggest weakness. Most of us will be outraged if told that a doctor or an MBA is chained to a lowly clerical job. Now ask yourself if you would be half as bothered if we replace the hapless doctor with a painter or the frustrated MBA with a poet. Few of us understand the gift of a painter or a poet like we can identify with the skills of a doctor or an MBA.

Nobody grudges the beleaguered dolphin a better life. But if we honestly try to answer the question we began with, we may yet give ourselves a chance to act less self-centred. And we can turn the second question around. Can intelligence, whichever way we define it, be a measure of one’s eligibility for the most basic rights? Can we justify confining or enslaving someone or something for being less ‘smart’? Can anyone, or any species, be deemed too dumb to feel miserable?

Résumé :

Le CZA pense à bannir les spectacles avec des animaux marins et entre autre avec des dauphins. Ces derniers, énormément intelligent pourraient se voir offrir des droits et des libertés comme par exemple n’appartenir à personne. Cependant, on trouve les dauphins intelligents car leur intelligence ressemble à « l’intelligence humaine ». Ils accomplissent des actions que nous même pouvons entreprendre. En effet, que penser alors des autres espèces telle que les araignées, capable rien qu’avec leur salive de faire des toiles d’araignée, les castors de construire des barrages, les singes qui utilisent des outils... La question qui se pose alors est : est-ce que l’intelligence peut être une mesure d’éligibilité pour les droits des vivants ? Et surtout comment mesure-t-on l’intelligence des espèces ?

Références :

Central Zoo Authority (CZA) - <http://www.cza.nic.in/profile.html>

In India, functioning of zoos is regulated by an autonomous statutory body called Central Zoo Authority which has been constituted under the [Wild Life \(Protection\) Act](#). The Authority consists of a Chairman, ten members and a Member Secretary. The main objective of the authority is to complement the national effort in conservation of wild life. Standards and norms for housing, upkeep, health care and overall management of animals in zoos has been laid down under the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992. Every zoo in the country is required to obtain [recognition](#) from the Authority for its operation. The Authority evaluates the zoos with reference to the parameters prescribed under the [Rules](#) and [grants](#) recognition accordingly. Zoos which have no potential to come up to the prescribed standards and norms may be refused recognition and asked to close down. Since its inception in 1992, the Authority has evaluated 347 zoos, out of which 164 have been recognized and 183 refused recognition. Out of 183 zoos refused recognition, 92 have been closed down and their animals relocated suitably. Cases of the remaining 91 derecognized zoos are currently under review. The Authority’s role is more of a facilitator than a regulator. It, therefore, provides technical and financial assistance to such zoos which have the potential to attain the desired standard in animal management. Only such captive facilities which have neither the managerial skills nor the requisite resources are asked to close down. Apart from the primary function of grant of recognition and release of financial assistance, the Central Zoo Authority also regulates the exchange of animals of endangered category Listed under Schedule-I and II of the Wildlife Protection Act) among zoos. Exchange of animals between Indian and foreign zoos is also approved by the Authority before the requisite clearances

Commentaire [Z35]: Spectre / Eventail / Paysage

Commentaire [Z36]: Déchiffrer

Commentaire [Z37]: Confusion / Perplexité

Commentaire [Z38]: Scrupule / Nausée / Malaise

Commentaire [Z39]: Malchanceux / Maheureux

Commentaire [Z40]: En vouloir

Commentaire [Z41]: Assiéger

Commentaire [Z42]: Juger / Estimer / Considérer

Commentaire [Z43]: Idiot / Bête

Commentaire [Z44]: Entretien

Commentaire [Z45]: Accorder

Commentaire [Z46]: Commencement

under EXIM Policy and the CITES permits are issued by the competent authority. The Authority also coordinates and implements programmes on capacity building of zoo personnel, planned breeding programmes and ex-situ research including biotechnological intervention for conservation of species for complementing in-situ conservation efforts in the country. Some of the major initiatives undertaken by the Authority since its inception include Establishment of Laboratory for Conservation of Endangered Species at Hyderabad for carrying out research in biotechnology, planned breeding of Red Panda and its restocking into the wild, upgradation of diagnostic facilities for disease diagnosis at selected veterinary institutions and their networking with zoos on regional basis for better health care of animals.

Commentaire [Z47]: élevage

Helsinki Group for cetaceans - www.cetaceanrights.org

Déclaration - http://www.cetaceanrights.org/pdf_bin/helsinki-group.pdf

The plight of the African elephant

The current **plight** of Africa's rhino population, as disturbing as it is, pales in comparison to a much less widely reported wildlife crisis of considerably more staggering proportions – the loss of hundreds of thousands of elephants.

In 1980 there were in the region of 1,2-million elephants in Africa spread across some 37 range states. In 33 years that figure has been reduced to an estimated 420,000 animals. That's 780,000 elephants lost to the world. Some of this loss can be attributed to reduction of habitat due to human expansion, but the main reason is ivory **poaching**, and when it comes to ivory, the market is driven by one country - China.

Chinese involvement in ivory poaching is Africa's biggest open secret and its most shameful **deceit**. Indeed, the decrease in elephant numbers is synchronous with China's growing economic **foothold** in Africa. Investments by China's state-owned companies began in the 1980s when they became **bedfellows** of **failed** and **failing** African governments, with Zimbabwe and Zambia leading the pack.

By 1989 China was the permanent concubine of the continent's political **despots**, and the elephant population had been halved to around 600,000. Coincidence? Far from it. Records show that 75,000 animals were poached annually throughout the 80s yielding ivory valued at \$1-billion. Most of it went to China, or ended up there.

The Chinese appetite for ivory remains stronger than ever... strong enough to manipulate a body the world holds up as the guardian of threatened species – **the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**.

In the early 1980s, with China **prompting** from the wings, Zimbabwe led an assault on CITES of which it, and other key African states were members, calling for changes in the restrictions on the ivory trade. The result was one of the biggest faux pas in the history of environmental protection - in 1986 CITES introduced a new system aimed at registering, and therefore controlling, huge stockpiles of ivory and **monitoring** its "legal" movement. In effect, it gave the lunatics the chance to take over the **asylum** as most of the stockpiled ivory was owned by Chinese traders acting for their government.

With "legal" permits in hand, it was the start of "open season" on elephants. CITES was not held accountable for the failure, even though the **Environmental Investigation Agency** launched a probe which showed the system to be not only unworkable but also corrupt.

By the dawn of the 90s China's foothold in Africa became a **stranglehold** and its indirect influence on CITES grew exponentially. The end of the 90s saw CITES allowing "**once off**" sales of stockpiled ivory, thanks largely to pressure from countries where China continued to **wield** considerable political **clout**, including Zimbabwe and South Africa.

This political clout is bought and paid for in cold, hard cash. In the last decade China has pumped some \$75-billion in "aid" and "development" into Africa with more than 1700 projects across 50 countries documented between 2000 and 2011. In return Beijing gets access to natural resources and receives an undisclosed number of entry permits for Chinese nationals into the countries it targets.

In Zambia, Chinese-funded development is booming, as is the ivory trade, and even the Zambian government seems to be involved. **The Zambian Watchdog** reported that in May this year defense minister Geoffrey Mwamba was detained at Lusaka's Kenneth Kaunda International Airport en route to China with three large bags of elephant **tusks** in his possession. No charges were brought against him and the tusks were confiscated by the **Zambian Wildlife Authority**.

Curiously, sources at Zambia's National Airport Corporation at Kenneth Kaunda International say the same tusks were discovered in the same bags at the same airport some days later, this time being carried by Chinese diplomats, also en route to China.

Commentaire [Z48]: Situation désespérée / Détresse

Commentaire [Z49]: Braconnage

Commentaire [Z50]: Tromperie / Supercherie

Commentaire [Z51]:

Commentaire [Z52]: Point d'appui

Commentaire [Z53]: Associé / Collègue

Commentaire [Z54]: Manqué

Commentaire [Z55]: Défaillant

Commentaire [Z56]: Tyran

Commentaire [Z57]: Encourager à / Incitation

Commentaire [Z58]: Surveillance / Contrôle

Commentaire [Z59]: Asile

Commentaire [Z60]: Emprise / Etrangement

Commentaire [Z61]: Une seule fois

Commentaire [Z62]:

Commentaire [Z63]: Exercer

Commentaire [Z64]: Influence / Poids

Commentaire [Z65]: Défenses

The situation in Kenya is equally disturbing. Five years ago China upgraded the road from the capital of Nairobi to the town of Loitokitok on the Tanzanian border. Whilst a relatively busy border post, Loitokitok's cross-border traffic is largely restricted to people and goods in transit. Goods including regular and "large" shipments of ivory from Tanzania to Nairobi, say sources inside the Kenyan customs and immigration service who work there. The guards are paid to look the other way and afraid not to.

Commentaire [Z66]: Bien que /
Même si

Commentaire [Z67]: Cargaison /
Marchandise

There is an even more sinister hand at work in this story – that belonging to the "blood ivory" trade. Political insurgencies across the continent are being funded by the supply of elephant tusks to China in exchange for the new weapon of choice for any self-respecting revolutionary – the Type 56 assault rifle. This Chinese "knock-off" of the AK47 is lighter and cheaper than Mr. Kalashnikov's Russian-made original and is small change for a few tones of ivory currently selling at up to \$7000 per kg. The average tusk weight for an adult bull elephant is around 60kg.

Commentaire [Z68]: Insurrection

Commentaire [Z69]: Imitation /
Contre-façon

Where does it all end? It's hard to say. No government is currently prepared to stand up to the might of Beijing because money talks louder than principles. Like the border guards at Loitokitok, Africa is being paid to look the other way, and while it does so, the slaughter of Africa's elephants will continue unabated with some predicting extinction by 2025.

Commentaire [Z70]: Toujours aussi
intense

The author, Sharon van Wyk, is an award-winning conservation writer and wildlife documentary maker and works with the Conservation Action Trust – www.conservationaction.co.za

Résumé :

En 1980, il y avait 1,2 millions d'éléphant en Afrique. En 33 ans, 780 000 ont disparus contre 420 000 restant. La raison principale est le braconnage de l'ivoire et le principal marché de l'ivoire est la Chine. Les chiffres les plus hauts (dans les années 80) montent à 75 000 animaux tués pour l'ivoire annuellement.

Dans les années 90, le Zimbabwe demande de l'aide à la CITES pour réguler le marché de l'ivoire. Le résultat est le plus gros faux pas de l'histoire de la protection environnementale. En 1986, la CITES introduit un système de contrôle d'un marché légal avec des permis légal pour tuer les éléphants.

Entre 2000 et 2011, la Chine a investi 75 milliards \$ dans l'aide et le développement de l'Afrique. Ce poids politique est énorme. Par conséquent, les gardes ferment les yeux sur des marchandises comme par exemple au Kenya. Le prix de l'ivoire s'élève à 7 000 \$/kg. Le poids moyen d'une défense chez un éléphant d'Afrique adulte est autour de 60kg.

Quand cela va-t-il s'arrêter ? Difficile à dire, car l'argent a plus de poids que les principes de protection. Si cela continue comme ça, l'extinction des éléphants est prévue pour 2025.

Références :

the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Environmental Investigation Agency

The Zambian Watchdog

the Conservation Action Trust – www.conservationaction.co.za

10 Octobre 2013 : Article tiré de (kpvi news 6) - <http://www.kpvi.com>

Pocatello Zoo Keeper Helps Enrich Vietnam Zoos

The Pocatello Zoo's hoof stock zoo keeper Matthew Rich traveled to Vietnam for three weeks in September to teach seminars on animal enrichment. "The Peace Corps for animals," is how Pocatello Zoo Keeper Matthew Rich describes it.

Animal enrichment is anything that will stimulate the natural behaviors in an animal, especially when it comes to feeding. "We're used to sitting down at a table and having food put in front of us, eating off a plate. Animals aren't. Animals need to search," said Rich.

Matthew's 30 years of zoo experience working with animals from all over the world have taught him just how to make them feel at home, no matter how far away from home they are. "Animals always need to be enriched. If you put an animal in an enclosure here, if it's an animal from Asia or Africa, it's the same as an animal from America. It still needs to be stimulated," explains Rich.

Matthew did a lot of good in Vietnam, working to rebuild and enrich a bear exhibit, carnivore exhibits, and two new monkey exhibits. He isn't just bettering zoos half way across the world, however, he's gotten to work right here in Pocatello too. "In the wild these donkeys would be eating all day long. We do them a disservice by feeding them in one place, once time a day, set time. What we're doing right now behind me is we're feeding them out of a hay feeder, it will take them about an hour or two, and they have to work and think at it."

By putting himself in the animal's feet, Matthew has been able to make a lot of animal's lives a little more fun to live. Matthew was asked by the organization Animals Asia to go on this trip and the Pocatello Zoo was nice enough to give him the weeks off as well as pay his wages for some of the days of hard work he put in in Vietnam. The Pocatello Zoo has enrichment seminars every summer if any of you would like to learn more about it.

Résumé :

Un soigneur animalier (Matthew Rich), travaillant au Pocatello Zoo, réalise des séminaires au Vietnam sur les enrichissements pour animaux. Il y explique l'importance des stimulations (enrichissements) pour les animaux enfermés. Les animaux ont besoin de chercher leur nourriture, c'est dans leur comportement naturel (exemple de l'âne qui passe sa journée à manger). Le rôle des soigneurs selon lui, est de rendre la vie des animaux plus fun de sorte à ce qu'ils se sentent comme chez eux.

Références :

Pocatello Zoo - <http://zoo.pocatello.us/>



Mission Statement

The Pocatello Zoo will develop, improve, manage, and maintain facilities and programs to increase the public's knowledge of and appreciation for native North American Wildlife.

The zoo is dedicated to educating and motivating the public to become active stewards of the environment through their support of habitat preservation and wildlife conservation worldwide.

Commentaire [Z71]:

Nom : Sabot

Verbe : Marcher / Aller à

Commentaire [Z72]: Organisation américaine de coopération et d'aide aux pays en développement

Commentaire [Z73]: (Animal) :

parader

Commentaire [Z74]: From « better »

Commentaire [Z75]: Ânes

Commentaire [Z76]: Foin

Commentaire [Z77]: Salaire

A Haven and a Sanctuary

Bison, cougars, eagles, pronghorn and grizzly bears are some of the animal species featured at our unique Zoo. The Pocatello Zoo has been a haven and sanctuary for native North American species for 80 years. The animals exhibited at the Zoo were injured, orphaned, imprinted on humans or captive born. In any case, they would not survive in the wild. For these reasons they have become ambassadors for their kind, helping educate the public about wildlife conservation and habitat preservation.

The Pocatello Zoo has roots dating back to 1932. It began with two tiny wire pens holding 12 year old John Marshall's pet monkey and **raccoon**. After a period of time it became a placement resource for native animals that were orphaned or injured.

The Pocatello Zoo provides a unique opportunity to learn about native wildlife through exhibits, storytelling, classes, and other family programs.

Animals Asia Foundation - <https://www.animalsasia.org/intl/index.html>



Animals Asia is devoted to ending the barbaric practice of **bear bile farming** and improving the welfare of animals in China and Vietnam. We promote compassion and respect for all animals and work to bring about long-term change.

The Animals Asia team has been rescuing **moon bears** since 1994 and is the only organisation with a bear sanctuary in China. Our founder and CEO, Jill Robinson MBE, Dr.med.vet. h.c., is widely recognised as the world's leading expert on the cruel bear bile industry, having campaigned against it since 1993.

Our work to end animal cruelty focuses on three major programmes:

- End Bear Bile Farming :

Animals Asia works to end the barbaric bear bile trade, which sees over 10,000 bears – mainly moon bears but also sun bears and brown bears – kept on bile farms in China, and around 2,400 in Vietnam.

- Cat and Dog **Welfare** :

Animals Asia works to end the trade in dogs and cats for food in China, and lobbies to improve the welfare of companion animals and promote humane population management.

- Zoos and Safari Parks

Animals Asia campaigns for an end to abusive animal practices in zoos and safari parks in China, and works closely with governing authorities to improve animal management and increase awareness of the welfare needs of captive animals.

Animals Asia is a registered charity with bear sanctuaries in China and Vietnam, headquarters in Hong Kong, and offices in Australia, China, Germany, Italy, the UK, USA and Vietnam. We have a total of 303 staff, with 252 based in China and Vietnam, 28 in our Hong Kong headquarters and 23 across our other offices.

Commentaire [Z78]: Raton-laveur

Commentaire [Z79]: Elevage
produisant de la bile d'ours

Commentaire [Z80]: Asiatic Black
Bears

Commentaire [Z81]: Bien-être

<http://www.thesundaily.my/news/814438> - Tiré du Sun Daily, le 29 aout 2013

Zoos rethink role as matchmaker for endangered species

WASHINGTON (Aug 29, 2013): Like an online dating site for endangered species, many zoos use computerized matchmaking to **mate** animals in captivity in hopes of saving some of the world's most vulnerable creatures. The tools of the trade range from frozen panda sperm, to genetic databases to ultrasounds for hefty rhinoceroses.

Commentaire [Z82]: Partenaire

But like dating everywhere, it gets expensive, complicated and doesn't always work. After more than three decades of efforts, some experts are taking a fresh look at modern-day breeding tactics. Zoos, they say, cannot keep pace with the high costs of **shipping** animals from one facility to another, as the loss of wild habitat pushes more and more creatures to the **brink** of extinction.

Commentaire [Z83]: Expedition / Envoi

Commentaire [Z84]: Bord

A movement to improve captive **breeding** began in the late 1970s when scientists realized that some zoo-held baby giraffes, gazelles and deer were more likely to die if **inbred**. "That really caused a sea change in zoos because they realized they had to be better at managing captive populations," recalled David Wildt, head of the Center for Species Survival at the Smithsonian National Zoo. Today, survival plans exist for more than 500 species, including cheetahs, Asian elephants and black-footed ferrets.

Commentaire [Z85]: Elevage

Commentaire [Z86]: De parents consanguins

The genetic data of captive specimens is fed into computers so scientists can determine the most diverse matches for each individual. Sometimes the plans work, as for the scimitar-horned oryx, a graceful type of African antelope that was declared extinct in the wild in 2000 due to overhunting and habitat loss. Thousands have been bred in captivity. Some have already been reintroduced in Tunisia and there are plans to release more soon, according to the Sahara Conservation Fund.

China's giant panda breeding program has also been "extraordinarily successful," said Wildt. Beijing maintains a core population of captive pandas and rents some out to mate in zoos around the world, with the **caveat** that the animals must eventually return home. "They only have one shot per year," said Pierre Comizzoli, a research scientist who works with the solitary bears at the **National Zoo in Washington**.

Commentaire [Z87]: Avertissement / Mise en garde

The 220-250 pound (100-114 kilogram) pandas rarely manage the position needed to conceive naturally so zoo experts resort to artificial insemination. "We have to anaesthetise the male and then stimulate the male under anaesthesia and that is the way that we get the semen," Comizzoli explained. Then, they have to wait the entire three-to-five month gestation period to see if the female was even impregnated. Most years, the attempts have failed. One panda cub born in 2005 at the National Zoo has survived to adulthood. This year experts for the first time used samples from two different bears, including one from a San Diego zoo. A so-far healthy, baby giant panda was born on August 23 though its paternity will remain a mystery until the DNA tests come back. A second cub emerged stillborn a day later.

For other species, like the critically endangered Sumatran rhinoceros, inbreeding is now the only option left, US zookeepers say. In the wild, as few as 100 remain in Indonesia and Malaysia. The females ovulate only if a potential mate is nearby -- which isn't always the case. 'If they don't like each other, they kill each other' A **Cincinnati Zoo** team began working with Sumatran rhinos in the 1990s and finally succeeded in getting a pair to breed in 2001, producing the world's first calf born in captivity in 112 years. Now, that zoo's sole female, Suci, is sexually mature. Her only potential mate in captivity in the United States is her brother, Harapan.

An attempt to mate the siblings is expected to begin soon. "We are in a really tough spot and we just don't have any other options," said Terri Roth, vice president of conservation and science. "Unless Indonesia were to capture more animals... we don't have the genetic diversity that we need."

Roth said she and her fellow scientists have spent more than 30 years trying to protect the wild rhino population and to improve their captive breeding program but said both efforts "haven't succeeded as we hoped."

Cost is a key obstacle. Maintaining a pair of Sumatran rhinos in Cincinnati ran up to \$263,000 in 2011, she said. But the larger problem is the rapid loss of animals in the wild due to deforestation and poaching. Costs are high for breeding small animals, too. Wildt said his facility spent a quarter of a million dollars in a single year to breed 40 black-footed ferrets.

Chemistry can also be an obstacle. Sometimes animals, especially cheetahs and other big cats, just don't agree with the computer match-up.

"Cats are extremely tricky to breed in captivity," Comizzoli told AFP. "If they don't like each other they are going to kill each other."

For Wildt, the future lies in maintaining herds of animals in large, fenced-in spaces, like the 3,200 acres (1,300 hectares) he oversees at the Smithsonian's facility in rural Virginia.

Growing up in groups, away from humans will help them to be released later. It may also help reintroduce some choice in the mating process and lead to better quality offspring, he said.

"There is a lot of discussion going on in the zoo community in North America and I think also in Europe about the fact that genetic management programs that have been in place now for over 30 years are not achieving their goals," said Wildt.

Even when zoos manage to maintain 90 percent genetic diversity, "there are very few examples of successful reintroduction in the wild," he added.

"This is the new reality," he said. "There is going to have to be some sort of management of any kind of wildlife if we want to make sure they are going to be around for a long time." – *AFP*

<http://www.thesundaily.my/news/805291>

Tiré du Sun Daily, le 24 août 2013

Giant panda gives birth at US National Zoo

WASHINGTON (Aug 24, 2013): A giant panda gave birth to a cub Friday at the US National Zoo in Washington, raising hopes for a rare success after a series of false pregnancies, officials said.

"WE HAVE A CUB!!" the zoo announced on Twitter after female giant panda Mei Xiang's unnamed baby was born at 5.32pm (2132 GMT). Mei Xiang's waters broke two hours earlier at 3.36pm. The panda had been on round-the-clock watch since Aug 7 via closed-circuit cameras.

The zoo said it was monitoring to see whether a second cub might be born as giant pandas often bear twins.

"Mei Xiang picked the cub up immediately and began cradling and caring for it," the zoo said in a statement. The very small, pink cub could be heard squealing. "I'm glued to the new panda cams and thrilled to hear the squeals, which appear healthy, of our newborn cub," said zoo director Dennis Kelly.

"Our expansive panda team has worked tirelessly analyzing hormones and behavior since March, and as a result of their expertise and our collaboration with scientists from around the world we are celebrating this birth."

Veterinarians often have trouble confirming whether a giant panda is pregnant because she experiences the same physiological stages when she is bearing a cub or going through a pseudopregnancy. The only definitive way to confirm a giant panda's pregnancy is to detect a fetus on an ultrasound, but zoo officials said Mei Xiang stopped participating in the scans on Aug 5. In September, Mei Xiang gave birth to a female cub, but it died six days later from liver damage due to underdeveloped lungs. She had five consecutive false pregnancies from 2007 to 2012.

Her first cub, Tai Shan, was born in July 2005 as a result of artificial insemination. It now lives at the Bifengxia Panda Base in Ya'an, China. Mei Xiang was artificially inseminated twice in March after unsuccessful attempts to breed her naturally with the National Zoo's male giant panda, Tian Tian. During a first procedure, she was artificially inseminated with fresh semen collected from Tian Tian and frozen samples collected in 2003.

She was also inseminated during a second procedure with Tian Tian's 2003 frozen samples and frozen semen from the San Diego Zoo's male giant panda, Gao Gao, collected that same year. The National Zoo said scientists will perform a paternity analysis in the coming weeks to determine which male panda sired the new cub. — AFP

Commentaire [Z88]: Chiot / Ourson

Commentaire [Z89]: Berceau

Commentaire [Z90]: Couinements

Commentaire [Z91]: Poumons